

Appendix F

Indicators of Incident Complexity

Common indicators may include the area (location) involved; threat to life, environment and property; political sensitivity, organizational complexity, jurisdictional boundaries, values at risk, and weather. Most indicators are common to all incidents, but some may be unique to a particular type of incident. The following are common contributing indicators for each of the five complexity types.

Type 5 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident is typically terminated or concluded (objective met) within a short time once resources arrive on scene. For incidents managed for resource objectives, minimal staffing/oversight is required. Resources vary from two to six firefighters. Formal Incident Planning Process not needed. Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed. Minimal effects to population immediately surrounding the incident. Critical Infrastructure, or Key Resources, not adversely affected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident Commander (IC) position filled Single resources are directly supervised by the IC Command Staff or General Staff positions not needed to reduce workload or span of control

Type 4 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident objectives are typically met within one operational period once resources arrive on scene, but resources may remain on scene for multiple operational periods Multiple resources may be needed Resources may require limited logistical support Formal Incident Planning Process not needed Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed Limited effects to population surrounding incident Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, but mitigation measures are uncomplicated and can be implemented within one Operational Period Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require little or no interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IC role filled Resources either directly supervised by the IC or supervised through an ICS Leader position Task Forces or Strike Teams may be used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level Command Staff positions normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control General Staff position(s) normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control

Type 3 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident typically extends into multiple operational periods Incident objectives usually not met within the first or second operational period Resources may need to remain at scene for multiple operational periods, requiring logistical support Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period Responders may range up to 200 total personnel Incident may require an Incident Base to provide support Population surrounding incident affected Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple Operational Periods Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require some level of interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IC role filled Numerous resources supervised indirectly through the establishment and expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level Command Staff positions may be filled to reduce workload or span of control General Staff position(s) may be filled to reduce workload or span of control ICS functional units may need to be filled to reduce workload

Type 2 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident displays moderate resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into multiple operational periods covering several days Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 7 days and require complete logistical support Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period Responders may range from 200 to 500 total Incident requires an Incident Base and several other ICS facilities to provide support Population surrounding general incident area affected Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, or possibly destroyed, and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple Operational Periods and require considerable coordination Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a moderate level of interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IC role filled Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions Branch Director position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control All Command Staff positions filled All General Staff positions filled Most ICS functional units filled to reduce workload

Type 1 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident displays high resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into numerous operational periods covering several days to several weeks. • Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods. • Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 14 days, require complete logistical support, and several possible personnel replacements. • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required, including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process. • DOD assets, or other nontraditional agencies, may be involved in the response, requiring close coordination and support. • Complex aviation operations involving multiple aircraft may be involved. • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed. • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period. • Responders may range from 500 to several thousand total. • Incident requires an Incident Base and numerous other ICS facilities to provide support. • Population surrounding the region or state where the incident occurred is affected. • Numerous Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources adversely affected or destroyed. Actions to mitigate effects will extend into multiple Operational Periods spanning days or weeks and require long-term planning and considerable coordination . • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a high level of interaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled • Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions • Branch Director Position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control • All Command Staff positions filled and many include assistants • All General Staff positions filled and many include deputy positions • Most or all ICS functional units filled to reduce workload

The RCA is also available at <http://www.nwcg.gov/?q=publications/210>.